

LONDON, JULY 26, 1847.

It is far from being an easy task to digest or make an abridgment, or even a summary of one of Sir Robert Peel's reports or addresses. His style is so terse and compact, and his communications so full of matter, that you cannot abridge without injury, or give a summary of that which is already as briefly stated as possible.

His late address to his constituents at Tamworth extends, in the pamphlet, to 35 pages 8vo. Relative to the late existing boundary questions between Great Britain and the United States, he says: "It is for you to judge, in reviewing our discussions with the United States, whether it would have been wise to have insisted on extreme rights of territory on the northeastern frontier of Maine, and on the banks of the Columbia river, and thus (even if war could be averted) to have ensured for another half century a controversy full of bitterness and irritation; or whether it was not the better policy to propose, in the spirit of peace, conditions perfectly compatible with the honor of each country, and not requiring from either any sacrifice, territorial or commercial, which would not be dearly purchased by the cost of a single week's hostilities."

With respect to the affairs of the Church and its property, he states: "I have resisted, and shall continue to resist, every proposal for appropriating any portion of the revenues of the Church, in any part of the United Kingdom, to other than ecclesiastical purposes in direct connection with the Church." He adds that he has "taken a leading part in those measures which had for their object the abolition of ecclesiastical vicarages, the curtailment of excessive emoluments, and the application of surplus Church revenues to the partial remedy of great evils in the social and spiritual condition of the country."

"There were," he says, "in London and its suburbs four parishes containing an aggregate of 166,000 persons, with church room for only 8,200. In the same district there were 34 parishes with a population of 1,137,000 inhabitants, and church room for 101,632. In the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry there were 16 parishes, each having above 10,000 inhabitants, with an aggregate population of 235,000 persons, and church room for about 29,000 only."

Under the law which Sir Robert proposed in 1843 for the remedy of these and similar deficiencies, there have been constituted 218 ecclesiastical districts and new parishes; and pastoral superintendence and church accommodation provided for above 764,000 persons. He places these facts in connection with any charge of indifference to the welfare of the established Church which may be brought against him. Nor has he thought it "inconsistent with the true interests of the Church to protect the rights and to consult the feelings and wishes of those who dissent from its doctrines." Of this he quotes various instances. In respect to Ireland, he alludes to the law regulating charitable donations and bequests in that country; to the power thereby given "to persons and bodies corporate to give estates and property in trust, for the building or upholding of Roman Catholic places of worship, or for the maintenance of persons in holy orders of the Church of Rome, having pastoral superintendence of a congregation." He refers to the endowment of new Colleges for the advancement of learning in Ireland, the students therein being under no obligation to attend any theological lecture or religious instruction, except with the approval of parents and guardians—all religious tests being abolished as a qualification for the admission of students, or for the tenure of an office, or any privilege or advantage whatever in connection with these new colleges. The grant for the College of Maynooth was originally made in the reign of George III, and by the advice of Mr. Pitt; and the Irish Protestant Parliament which adopted this advice was congratulated from the Throne, "on having laid a wise foundation for educating at home the Roman Catholic clergy." After fifty years' proof of the beneficial effects of this establishment, the annual grant is found inadequate to the increased necessities of the times, and Sir R. Peel, may safely, we think, appeal to the judgment of all liberal-minded, sober, thinking men, whether what George the Third sanctioned, and William Pitt advised, during a period of great national peril, and at the very crisis of the war with France, was an improper object for him and his political friends to foster and assist in 1846, in a time of profound peace and internal union.

Alluding to the pledge which his opponents wished him to give, that he would not, at any future time, entertain a proposal for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland, he says: "I would not fetter my discretion as a legislator by any such plan, at all times, and under all circumstances. The occasions are very rare on which it is consistent with the proper discharge of parliamentary functions to enter into specific engagements of this nature."

Sir Robert's arguments in defence of the principles of religious toleration by which he has been guided are very conclusive. They are too long to extract, and they do not admit of abridgment.

He then approaches his financial and commercial policy. When Sir Robert succeeded to power in 1841 the amount of the deficiency of the revenue was not less than £2,100,000. An attempt had been made in 1840 to anticipate this deficiency, by an addition of 10 per cent. to the assessed taxes, and of 5 per cent. to the customs and excise. The estimated amount of these increased duties was £1,910,000, but they realized only £750,000. Sir Robert had to provide the means of meeting the deficiency in the revenue, which he did by the income tax. At the same time he reformed the Commercial Code, and reduced many duties onerous to the trade and commercial enterprise of the country. This reformation comprehended the abolition of prohibitions, and the abatement of duties of a prohibitory nature; and also the reduction of duties on raw materials to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The duties remitted by these reductions, and by the subsequent measures of Sir Robert's administration were—

In 1842.....£1,092,600
1843.....411,821
1844.....458,810
1845.....4,511,000
1846.....1,151,000

Making a total of.....£7,623,231

The great reduction of 1845 was caused by a repeal of duties on raw materials used in manufactures, on dye stuffs, oils, &c. The manufacture of glass was relieved from the excise duties. The whole of the reductions made by the Peel administration were in favor of British manufactures. And this great reduction in the actual taxation of Great Britain was accomplished without any absolute falling off of the revenue: the ordinary revenue of the year which ended 5th April, 1848, having been.....£47,318,178

And of that of the year which ended 5th April, 1847, (after deducting property tax,) having been.....£48,161,597

Showing a difference of.....£943,419 in favor of 1847; and this, notwithstanding the deficient harvest of 1846 and the depression of trade. The last returns, carrying the revenue accounts to 5th July, 1847, exhibit, so far as respect Great

Britain, a total increase of ordinary revenue, as compared with the year which ended 5th July, 1846, amounting to £2,615,871; of which (notwithstanding the remission of the duties upon corn) no less than £1,812,773 comes under the heads of customs and excise, arising from increased consumption. Thus the effect of Sir Robert Peel's financial arrangements was to free the country from more than £7,500,000 of annual taxation, whilst the ordinary revenue of the last year exceeds by nearly one million sterling the revenue of the year previous to the commencement of his reductions. These are facts—let political economists discover the causes which produced them.

A schedule of duties on articles of food payable in 1842, compared with those payable in 1846, exhibits the following results. Live animals—viz. oxen, cows, sheep, &c.—and meat, both salted and fresh, which were prohibited from being imported at the former period, were admitted free at the latter; bacon, taxed £1 9s. 4d. per cwt. in 1842, and land, charged 8s. per cwt., admitted free in 1846; butter and cheese reduced one-half; cocoa two-thirds; coffee from 1s. 3d. per lb. to 6d.; currants from £1 3s. 2d. per cwt. to 15s.; hams from £1 9s. 4d. per cwt. to 7s.; rice from 15s. 9d. per cwt. to 1s.; spirits from £1 2s. 10d. per gallon to 15s.; and British Colonial sugar from £1 5s. 2d. per cwt. to 14s. The duties on imported grain were reduced in 1842, and in 1846 provision was made for their total repeal in 1849. Sir Robert adds, that the indications of "that mysterious disorder which has affected to so serious an extent the potato crop, and which was first exhibited in September and October, 1845," induced him to propose the repeal of the corn laws. "At a public meeting held in Dublin, on the 31st of October, 1845, at which the Duke of Leinster presided, it was resolved 'That it had been ascertained beyond a doubt that famine, and consequently pestilence, are immediately imminent, unless the Government, without hesitation or delay, take the most prompt measures to provide for this people.' Subsequent investigation, by Professor Lindley and Dr. Playfair, established the fact that one-half of the actual potato crop of Ireland was destroyed. 'The experience of other countries,' says Sir Robert, 'in which the blight appeared, tended to show that it was not limited to a single season.' This consideration, together with the conflict of opinion on the principle of a restrictive policy; many concurring proofs that the wages of labor do not vary with the price of corn; the contrast presented in two successive periods of dearth and abundance, in the health, morals, tranquillity, and general prosperity of the whole community; serious doubts whether, in the present condition of this country, cheapness and plenty are not ensured for the future in a higher degree by the free intercourse in corn than by restrictions on its importation for the purpose of giving protection to domestic agriculture; all these things led the ex-Premier to propose the abolition of the corn laws; and although by so doing he lost both power and place, he probably saved the country from the most dreadful of all calamities, intestine commotion; and is entitled to the approbation of his countrymen, as a statesman who does not refuse to profit by experience, though his doing so should lead to the rejection of long-cherished opinions, and the charge of weakness and inconsistency, and as a patriot who puts self out of the question when the public good requires the sacrifice."

The following table will serve to show the great increase in the consumption of articles of subsistence between the years 1841 and 1846, an increase much more rapid than that of the population. The following amounts were entered for home consumption in the years 1841 and 1846, respectively:

	1841.	1846.
Cocoa, lbs.....	1,930,764	2,962,327
Coffee, lbs.....	28,420,980	36,781,291
Currants, cwt.....	190,071	359,315
Rice, cwt.....	245,887	466,961
Pepper, lbs.....	2,730,190	3,297,431
Sugar, cwt.....	4,095,971	5,291,845
Molasses, cwt.....	402,422	582,655
Tea, lbs.....	36,681,877	46,728,208
Tobacco and snuff, lbs.....	22,308,385	27,001,908
Brandy, galls.....	1,165,137	1,515,954
Geneva, galls.....	15,461	40,211
British spirits, galls.....	20,642,333	23,122,581
Malt, charged with duty, bush.....	36,164,414	11,979,000

There is no statistical information to show the increase in the consumption of those articles of first necessity, bread and meat, but there cannot be a doubt of its having made an equally rapid progress:

"During the greater part of the period included between the above dates, the free-trade measures have been in operation. Other causes have, no doubt, contributed to the ease and comfort of the people, as indicated by their increased consumption. But if there be from any cause a tendency to the consumption of articles of the first necessity much more rapid than the increase of population, the responsibility of undertaking to regulate the supply of food by legislative restriction, and the difficulty of maintaining those restraints in the event of any sudden check to property, or increased price of subsistence, will be greatly augmented; while on the other hand the danger to be apprehended from foreign competition is materially lessened." Sir Robert adds: "I am confirmed in the belief that even with special references to the agricultural interest, the course taken was preferable to any other." With respect to the future, he says: "I shall feel disposed to support such measures as are calculated to remove any remaining restrictions on commerce, to apportion equitably the burden of taxation, to abate duties that are levied for the purposes of protection, or that, by their amount, defeat the purposes of revenue, and to better the condition of those who labor for their subsistence."

Such is the sum and substance of this powerful address—such is Sir Robert Peel's review of his past public life—such are the principles which, he says, will guide him in the future. It ought to be mentioned that he avows himself to be without "any intention or wish to resume either that authority which belongs, or ought to belong, to a possession of office, or that influence which is conferred by the lead and guidance of a great political party aspiring to power." There certainly is no flinching or trimming in this address of Sir Robert's: there is no attempt to conciliate either protectionists or bigots. On the contrary, he argues the matter manfully with both, and meets the questions at issue between them and him like one who is determined to "play out the play," and "go ahead" with the policy which he has adopted. He will probably be found in the new Parliament giving his powerful aid to the liberal party; that is, to the present Administration. His doing so will not only gain him present popularity, but will redound to his future fame.

Lord John Russell has also come before his constituents in an able speech, reviewing his past course, and declaring the principles which will regulate his future conduct. He is very differently situated to Sir Robert Peel. The latter addresses the electors of a small borough, long attached to his father and himself, and not altogether beyond that influence which wealth and propinquity will be sure to create. Lord John stands before the constituency of the metropolis of the British empire, before the most wealthy, and probably the most enlightened body of electors (considering its number) in the world—men whom no influence can bias, no popularity delude. And yet Lord John is as outspoken and as decided as Sir Robert. No small praise this, and no small proof of his honesty and integrity, when his position as Prime Minister is considered, and when he has to regard not only his return as a member, but also his position on the poll as expressive of the feeling towards his administration. It is very strange, says the Examiner—

"That the worst feeling he is likely to encounter will be from a quarter in which he has the longest and strongest claims to be loved. There is no man living, says the Examiner, who has rendered such services to the Disunion as Lord John Russell. The only possible liberals who are likely to withhold their support or oppose him are some (we hope and believe but few) non-conformists; and this they are prompted to by some miserable difference of opinion on the education question."

Lord John meets the objection which some of his opponents urge—

"That, being a Minister of the Crown, he ought not to appear as a candidate for the city of London." He says: "I believe nothing can more conduce to the harmony of the constitution than that those who possess the confidence of the Crown should seek for the suffrages of large bodies of the people, and be able to carry the wishes, the opinions, and the requests of large communities to the foot of the throne."

In relation to Baron Rothschild being supported by the friends of the Administration, he says: "I have always followed that great doctrine laid down by Mr. Fox, that acts and not opinions are to be the subject of punishment, and that religious opinions form no ground for civil disqualification."

He alludes with self-complacency to the part which he took in removing civil disabilities from Protestant Dissenters and Catholics, and adds, "I know no limit to that principle." Speaking of free trade, he says:

"I remember well a declaration which I once made—that if I thought a weaver in Lancashire produced a piece of cloth, and a husbandman in the Old Kent grew a quarter of wheat, and these two men ought to be at liberty to exchange their several products, and that no law ought to exist to prevent that interchange. In 1842 I pointed out in the House of Commons how fruitful were the countries beyond the Atlantic, and how desirable it was that, in any difficulty of procuring food in this country which might arise, the abundant harvests of America should be made available to us, and that the want of the market of this country should be sent there in exchange. And what I asserted then as desirable has this year come to pass. We have here had the produce of America brought to feed the people of this country. I believe that not less than 4,000,000 quarters of grain, of various kinds, have been brought into the consumption of this country from America during the past year. Therefore, I assert that, in supporting the total abolition of the duties on corn, I did that which was best for the general interests of the country. He defends his course on the Education question, and says that "in the minutes of Council regulating the disposition of the Government fund, express care had been taken that there was to be no interference with religious instruction, and that some great misapprehension upon the subject must have prevailed among the dissenters."

This is undoubtedly the case. It appears to be quite impossible for an unprejudiced man to read the minutes of Council, and to discover therein any, even the slightest, interference with the rights of conscience or of private judgment. Respecting pledges, he is averse to the giving any, because he has so repeatedly seen the futility of them, in fact their mischievous effect, when they prevent men from acting upon the increased knowledge of a future time, or being governed by the progress of experience. As a Minister of the Crown, he says:

"I should be undeserving of the trust which I seek, if I fettered my own hands, and was not at liberty to give to my Sovereign at any time the advice which I thought meet for the public good." "I think that you will gain no advantage by having mere servile representatives, who would exercise no judgment of their own, and who would not venture upon an opinion called for, to state what in their opinion the welfare of the country required, trusting to that country to confirm or reverse that opinion."

"I stand, as I have said, in a position which is one of great responsibility—one, also, of great eminence, but which is by no means one of ease or of pleasure. It has been said, politically—

"What is grandeur, what is power,
But heavier toil, superior pain?"

Now, I confess that, with that heavier toil, with that superior pain, there are charms in power to which I do not profess myself insensible. It is a charm to be able to advance in any way the prosperity, to promote the interests, or to enlarge the liberties of such an empire as this. It is for such an object, pursuing my own conscientious course, taking counsel from all that public opinion can teach me of that which is suggested against this enlightened people, judging with the force of my own understanding, however imperfect it may be, and guided also by the dictates of my heart, that I now again seek to be your representative in the House of Commons. And as in former days I have had the honor of moving and carrying the repeal of those disabilities which would not venture upon dissent with degradation, as in former days I have had the honor of opening Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and a vast proportion of the householders of the country to the power of the franchise, while I succeeded in disfranchising Hutton and Old Sarum, and other causes of corruption, so, in the same spirit, shall I, if elected by your suffrages, continue to promote the best interests of the country. So long as I hold power, or so long as I hold the trust of being your representative, such shall be my object; and when I can no longer do so, I shall retire with the satisfaction of having acted in every respect with a pure conscience."

Lord John meets the objection which some of his opponents urge—

"That, being a Minister of the Crown, he ought not to appear as a candidate for the city of London." He says: "I believe nothing can more conduce to the harmony of the constitution than that those who possess the confidence of the Crown should seek for the suffrages of large bodies of the people, and be able to carry the wishes, the opinions, and the requests of large communities to the foot of the throne."

In relation to Baron Rothschild being supported by the friends of the Administration, he says: "I have always followed that great doctrine laid down by Mr. Fox, that acts and not opinions are to be the subject of punishment, and that religious opinions form no ground for civil disqualification."

He alludes with self-complacency to the part which he took in removing civil disabilities from Protestant Dissenters and Catholics, and adds, "I know no limit to that principle." Speaking of free trade, he says:

"I remember well a declaration which I once made—that if I thought a weaver in Lancashire produced a piece of cloth, and a husbandman in the Old Kent grew a quarter of wheat, and these two men ought to be at liberty to exchange their several products, and that no law ought to exist to prevent that interchange. In 1842 I pointed out in the House of Commons how fruitful were the countries beyond the Atlantic, and how desirable it was that, in any difficulty of procuring food in this country which might arise, the abundant harvests of America should be made available to us, and that the want of the market of this country should be sent there in exchange. And what I asserted then as desirable has this year come to pass. We have here had the produce of America brought to feed the people of this country. I believe that not less than 4,000,000 quarters of grain, of various kinds, have been brought into the consumption of this country from America during the past year. Therefore, I assert that, in supporting the total abolition of the duties on corn, I did that which was best for the general interests of the country. He defends his course on the Education question, and says that "in the minutes of Council regulating the disposition of the Government fund, express care had been taken that there was to be no interference with religious instruction, and that some great misapprehension upon the subject must have prevailed among the dissenters."

This is undoubtedly the case. It appears to be quite impossible for an unprejudiced man to read the minutes of Council, and to discover therein any, even the slightest, interference with the rights of conscience or of private judgment. Respecting pledges, he is averse to the giving any, because he has so repeatedly seen the futility of them, in fact their mischievous effect, when they prevent men from acting upon the increased knowledge of a future time, or being governed by the progress of experience. As a Minister of the Crown, he says:

"I should be undeserving of the trust which I seek, if I fettered my own hands, and was not at liberty to give to my Sovereign at any time the advice which I thought meet for the public good." "I think that you will gain no advantage by having mere servile representatives, who would exercise no judgment of their own, and who would not venture upon an opinion called for, to state what in their opinion the welfare of the country required, trusting to that country to confirm or reverse that opinion."

"I stand, as I have said, in a position which is one of great responsibility—one, also, of great eminence, but which is by no means one of ease or of pleasure. It has been said, politically—

"What is grandeur, what is power,
But heavier toil, superior pain?"

Now, I confess that, with that heavier toil, with that superior pain, there are charms in power to which I do not profess myself insensible. It is a charm to be able to advance in any way the prosperity, to promote the interests, or to enlarge the liberties of such an empire as this. It is for such an object, pursuing my own conscientious course, taking counsel from all that public opinion can teach me of that which is suggested against this enlightened people, judging with the force of my own understanding, however imperfect it may be, and guided also by the dictates of my heart, that I now again seek to be your representative in the House of Commons. And as in former days I have had the honor of moving and carrying the repeal of those disabilities which would not venture upon dissent with degradation, as in former days I have had the honor of opening Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and a vast proportion of the householders of the country to the power of the franchise, while I succeeded in disfranchising Hutton and Old Sarum, and other causes of corruption, so, in the same spirit, shall I, if elected by your suffrages, continue to promote the best interests of the country. So long as I hold power, or so long as I hold the trust of being your representative, such shall be my object; and when I can no longer do so, I shall retire with the satisfaction of having acted in every respect with a pure conscience."

So much for Lord John's review of the past and prospect of the future.

Lord Geo. BENTINCK, as the head of the third party, or the rump of the old Tory faction, has also issued his manifesto, in an address to the electors of Lynn. He attempts to reply to Sir Robert's appeal; how he has succeeded let the two following extracts from the "Times" and "Jerrold's weekly paper" make manifest. The "Times" says:

"Lord George Bentinck has published an address to his constituents of exactly the same length, the same general construction, on the same subjects, and with the same proportion of figures and documentary evidence, as the ex-Premier's. If the success of a reply depended on a faithful imitation of externals, there could be no doubt that Lord George had satisfactorily replied to the object of his implacable wrath; but it is possible to attain the outward semblance of resemblance without the slightest approach to the substantial quality of the original. When the Chinaman observed the wonderful powers of the Nemesis and our war steamers, with great promptness and ingenuity they constructed vessels of exactly the same build, the same length and color, with paddleboilers, funnels, &c. all just as before. The new steamers looked terrible enough, but the paddles were turned by men, and the funnels were supplied by green stoves, and the machinery was straw. There is all the resemblance between the Nemesis of Tamworth and the Nemesis of Lynn. The paddles revolve briskly and brush up the froth audaciously enough: there is also plenty of smoke; but there is not much chance of the craft going ten miles the hour against wind and tide, or sinking a score or two of junks in a quarter of that time."

Douglas Jerrold says:

"Lord George Bentinck's recipe for a political manifesto is simple. Plunge the reader into a maze of figures, entangle him in deductions not deducible, and leave the rest to Providence! Fortune favors the brave. The noble lord has issued a manifesto in opposition to Sir Robert Peel's. At the commencement, he alludes complacently to the true men of Lynn, to whom his letter is addressed, as 'a constituency remarkable, individually and collectively, for fidelity to all its engagements.' What the engagements of a constituency may be we are not informed. Lord George then indulges in some very virtuous indignation towards Sir R. Peel, who 'has for a time lowered the national character, and destroyed all confidence in public men.' After expending this vituperation, Lord Bentinck breathes freely, and rushes into his favorite figures. Into these we need not follow him, for it is easy to make any cause statistically imposing by a one-sided application of returns and tables."

So much for the appeals of the leaders of the three parties in the late Parliament. The effect which they may produce will be visible in the constitution of the new one. Some of these effects have been already manifested, and will be filled out in a subsequent communication.

LONDON, AUGUST 3, 1847.

The latest election news, including all the certain returns up to this hour, is as follows:

Returns have been received from 200 cities and boroughs, sending in the aggregate 334 members to the House of Commons. Of the members so far returned, the following classification is made by the Times:

Liberals and supporters of the present Administration.....	197
Friends of Sir Robert Peel.....	66
Tories, Protectionists, and anti-Reformers.....	66
Politics not ascertained.....	5
Total.....	334

In the last House of Commons the Protectionists numbered nearly one-fourth, and Peel's party nearly another fourth, leaving the Administration little more than a majority; but a majority, or at least a considerable number, of the Conservatives or Sir Robert Peel's friends went with the Ministry, and secured a strong majority upon all leading questions. In the new House of Commons, it will be seen from the above analysis, that the Administration number three-fifths, the Conservatives one-fifth, and the Tories also one-fifth. The elections for the counties in England and Wales come on this week. The Tories or Protectionists will most probably have a large majority of votes in the counties; in the last Parliament the Protectionists and

Peelites together numbered at least five to one over the friends of the Administration. This proportion will be considerably reduced at the present election. It appears likely that Lord John Russell will have a working majority of about forty, and if to this be added the help and support he will be sure to receive from the Peelites, he will be as strong, probably, as any Minister ought to be.

The electors of London have behaved nobly, not only in placing Lord Russell at the head of the poll, but also by returning Baron Lionel de Rothschild as one of their representatives; thus giving a mortal blow to the last remnant of intolerance which existed in the constitution of the House of Commons. It was a curious sight to see so many Jews in the streets of London as made their appearance on this occasion. Jerusalem itself could not have exhibited a more decidedly marked population. They certainly did not appear (as a body) the most intelligent or the most respectable part of the community, but let it be remembered that they have for centuries lived here a degraded and a persecuted people; may the first step towards their emancipation, now taken in this great city, tend to the elevation of their mental and moral character! Singular, but pleasant reflections would naturally arise whilst standing in Guildhall, and hearing the sheriffs proclaim the election of a Jew to the high post of a member of Parliament for London; and to witness that announcement not only cheered by the Jews who crowded on the floor, but to find it hailed by the merchants of that proud city, the aristocracy of Guildhall and the Royal Exchange, as a triumph over bigotry and intolerance; another step in the march of improvement, another proof that progress is the watchword of the times. And, again, was it not a striking scene to behold the Prime Minister of England, himself one of the noble house of Russell, and clothed by the influence of his personal character and his official position, with more power than perhaps any other living man, turn to the Baron Rothschild, rich, respectable, and good, though he be, but still a Jew, and hail him as his friend, congratulate him on his election, and congratulate the citizens of London for having elected him. Mr. D'Israeli should have been there; he might have gleaned some incidents; at all events there was matter enough for another volume of the next continuation of "TANCRED." And Lord John Russell himself, how has his straightforward, honest course been rewarded? He knew his constituents, and they have proved by the vote by which they have supported him that they properly appreciate his services. Take another proof of the firm hold which the liberal principles of the Administration have taken upon the public mind. The electors of London, Westminster, the Metropolitan boroughs, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Hull, Bristol, Sheffield, Leeds, Newcastle, Norwich, Nottingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, amount in the aggregate to more than 200,000, and return 42 representatives, out of which number 37 are Liberals and 4 Conservatives! It will be said on the other side that Mr. Macaulay and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, who are members of the Cabinet, and that Col. Fox and Mr. Hawes, who hold subordinate situations in the Administration, have lost their elections, and that their having done so is any thing but a proof of the popularity of the party in power. If opponents to the Administration had been elected in their places, it would have been a proof that the party was unpopular in these constituencies, but friends of the principles of the party in power have been elected in each instance.

Mr. Macaulay lost his seat through a want of personal attention to his constituents; he is accused of haughtiness and overbearing manners, of not being enough acquainted with or indifferent to the details of business requisite to render him useful to such a city as Edinburgh, and therefore a more practical man has been chosen. Sir John Hobhouse thought he was secure of his election for Nottingham, and lost it through the natural consequence of neglect, and the feeling which a sense of that neglect would be sure to occasion. Mr. Hawes and Col. Fox lost their elections in Lambeth and the town hamlets through the progress of Radicalism, and from a desire to go further with the principles of reform than they, as prudent men, and as supporters of law and order, think it right, at present, to go. George Thompson, the successor of Col. Fox, is better known than respected in the United States, and some of the pledges which he has made to his constituents will puzzle him as much to redeem as it would to substantiate some of the statements he published about the United States. Some two or three others of this class of men have been returned from various places; they have had some reputation at public meeting as "orators" and declaimers, but they will soon find their level in the House of Commons. Cobbett and Hunt were to do great things, and work miracles in Parliament; they proved lamentable failures. We shall see what the new lights from Oldham, the town hamlets, and Lambeth will do: a similar result may safely be predicted.

It is very creditable to the English character that all the bustle and excitement of a general election have, so far, led no disturbance, no breach of the peace, no violation of good order, no exhibition of party rancor. There was crowding and noise enough in London, but nowhere was there disorder, nowhere was there any exhibition of angry temper. Every thing was extremely well managed by the authorities, and the admirable police was energetic, prompt, and well awake, but civil, obliging, and accommodating to a most praiseworthy degree.

It was truly delightful to read the observations which were made in the House of Commons on the subject of American liberality and kindness during our late distressing scarcity of food. Mr. BROTHERTON, the member for Salford, introduced the subject in the most handsome and feeling manner, and was eloquently seconded by Mr. BROWN, the member for South Lancashire; Lord PALMERSTON and MORRETT passing the highest encomiums upon the spirit of philanthropy and good feeling which had influenced the citizens of the United States; and deducing from thence the brightest hopes of peace, concord, and mutual respect and esteem between the two countries. Mr. BANCROFT's conduct, as the representative of the United States, in his attendance at public scientific and other meetings, and the various addresses which he has made there, particularly that at the agricultural meeting at Northampton, have won for him "golden opinions" from all parties, and have rendered him a most acceptable successor to Mr. Everett.

There is very little foreign news. The Pope, so far from resigning, is acting more energetically than ever, and recent events prove that he is right in doing so. He has organized a national guard; he has placed arms in the hands of 10,000 Roman citizens, and he has thereby created a power in that city which will tend to its peace and tranquillity, and the support of his philanthropic and patriotic policy. Austrian intrigue has been busy, ever is mischievously busy in Rome; but this national guard of Pope Pius will be an obstacle to the further fomenting of plots and stirring up of dissensions, which not even the fruitful brains of Prince Metternich can remove. The princes, the nobles, the bankers, and merchants of Rome hold commissions in this national guard, and the great man of the people, Angelo Brunetto, familiarly known under the appellation of *Cicero-wackia*, is one of the captains. A very dangerous insurrection has been quelled, or rather it was discovered before it was completely organized and ready for action, and the finger of Austria was distinctly visible in the affair. Rely upon it, the present Pope is not the man who will resign; danger will only make him more energetic, and opposition and plot and cabal only increase his vigilance.

The King of Belgium is out of health and out of spirits, but his good father-in-law, Louis Philippe, will not hear of his resignation, and urges him to leave the cares of his kingdom for a time to his wife and son, and pass some months in Italy. Leopold, like an obedient son-in-law, appears desirous of following his advice.

The French public mind is much moved by the late disagreeable developments of dishonesty among men in high stations. Respecting these French doings, as well as in reference to the spirit of speculation, and the consequent disregard of laborious and continued industrial effort, which more or less at this moment pervade all Europe, (shall we add America?) the Times has the following very just remarks:

"We are entirely convinced that there are multitudes of men in every station and in every party in France who loathe these transactions with an honest hatred, and who would cordially join with us in holding them up to the public scorn. But the indignation of these men is dependent upon the consciousness that these miserable vices have been fostered by the spirit of the age and of the present reign—that the love of money and of material indulgence has cankered the surface of a generation—and that nothing has occurred at this time which has not been long foreseen and predicted. In these respects we cannot be unconscious that all Europe and this country itself are more or less affected by passions which tend to lower the tone of public morality, to convert industry into speculation, and to win the game of life by unlawful means. In this point of view this solemn lesson may prove to be of more general application in our time; for the nations which are the foremost leaders of the world in freedom and civilization may not endure the slightest speck on the faith of their public servants, or the faintest impeachment of public integrity."

One of the wisest regulations ever issued by the Emperor of Russia, or by any other sovereign, is the forbidding of land owners and dealers in corn from making time-bargains for the sale and delivery of that article. The sale of corn in London, to be delivered on a certain day forward, at a certain price, was carried on during the last season of scarcity to an astonishing extent, and millions of bushels of wheat were bought and sold by parties who never held a grain, but who, when the day of delivery came, paid or received the difference between the price stipulated for and the market price of the day. This gambling had a bad effect upon the market, raising it or depressing it unduly. If it had only affected the parties to the transaction it would not have signified so much; but it also affected the size of the poor man's loaf, and was injurious to the fair dealer and the bona fide holder of grain, who worked in the dark, and ran the risk of ruin without being aware of its cause, or capable of averting it.

There is a little sensation caused just now by the folly of the Greek Government, which, after referring the dispute between it and Turkey to the arbitration of a third party, refuses to be governed by its decision. In consequence thereof we have rumors of a Turkish fleet of twenty-four sail being about to anchor before Athens, and that these are to be met by a fleet almost as formidable, under the command of that exceedingly cool and discreet young man, the Prince Ad. Joannine. Lord Palmerston is said to have been entreated to send a dozen ships of war under the command of Sir Charles Napier. But a little kingdom like Greece, erected only the other day, is not going to light up the flames of war in Europe because its boy-king Otto was foolish enough to insult the Turkish envoy in a ball-room, or because his faithless minister (Colletti) chooses to break his word.

Spain and Portugal are apparently in statu quo; parties in both those unfortunate countries are quiet at present. It is to be feared that they are only taking breath for further deeds of misrule.

The English harvest promises to be a glorious one; good news respecting its condition and its extent comes in from all quarters. We have most delightful weather, very warm for London, but such as fills the heart with gratitude at the indication which it affords that our next winter will be one of comparative comfort and plenty. The potato crop, if injured at all, is only very partially and slightly so.

London is now emptying itself into the country. Chesham is now walked through without being jostled; the omnibuses have plenty of inside room, and the theatres, the exhibitions, &c. have become deserted, the greater part of them closed. Watering-places are crowded, thousands of passengers are increasing the dividends of railroads, and steamboats carry every day their thousands and tens of thousands of men, women, and children from the heat and smoke, and noise of London to the sight of green fields and the breathing of pure air.

In literature the great book of the month is "Simonds's Political Economy," which is spoken of in very high terms, as unfolding new views, and as enforcing them with peculiar clearness and force. But you are a country of political economists, most abundant in your theories, though sometimes rather confused in your practice; and it is very problematical whether the introduction of any new notions on political economy will be serviceable or mischievous. Whilst on this subject, let me mention the news just received that Mr. Mcgregor, the most practical of political economists, has been elected, by a triumphant majority, for Glasgow. His plain good sense, great stores of information, and business habits, will be truly valuable in the House of Commons.

Mr. WHEATON's great work on International Law is reviewed very ably and very favorably in the last Westminster Review. "The Critic" places the anonymous writer of *Emily Wyndham* and the *Two Old Men's Tales* at the head of the English female novelists of the day, and speaks very highly of a new novel by this lady, entitled "*Norman's Bridge*."

Dr. MACKAY has published a new volume of Poems, under the name of "*Voices from the Mountains*." Very delightful little poems they are.

The King of Belgium is out of health and out of spirits, but his good father-in-law, Louis Philippe, will not hear of his resignation, and urges him to leave the cares of his kingdom for a time to his wife and son, and pass some months in Italy. Leopold, like an obedient son-in-law, appears desirous of following his advice.